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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

cc: AND SN

81-5312

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MEMORANDUM October 28, 1981

TO: ARA - Ambassador T. Enders

THRU: ARA/RPP - George Jones

FROM: ARA/RPP - Pat A. Lasbury

SUBJECT: Visit of INM Assistant Secretary and Deputy to Colombia and Peru

INM Assistant Secretary Dominick Di Carlo and Deputy Assistant Secretary Clyde Taylor will be visiting Colombia and Peru from November 9-20. You will be meeting with them on November 4 for a short briefing. I am sending you some briefing notes on Colombia and Peru.

Attachment:

1. Briefing Notes
2. Itinerary
3. DiCarlo Biography

cc: AND - Mr. Block

DEPARTMENT OF STATE/A/CDC/MR
REVIEWED BY E.B. Rudd DATE 1/26/18
RDS ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE
TS AUTH. REASON(S)
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Cleared:ARA/RPP:DPovenmire

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(with CONFIDENTIAL attachments)

ITINERARY FOR MESSRS. DICARLO AND TAYLOR

November 8 - November 20

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Sunday, November 8 (Taylor)

2:00 p.m. - Depart Washington National EA 177
4:10 p.m. - Arrive Miami
6:15 p.m. - Depart Miami PA 905
9:45 p.m. - Arrive Bogota
10:55 p.m. - Depart Bogota BN 907

(DiCarlo)

2:40 p.m. - Depart JFK BN 907 (via Bogota)

Monday, November 9

1:38 a.m. - Arrive Lima

Sunday, November 15

12:40 p.m. - Depart Lima VA 921
3:30 p.m. - Arrive Bogota

Friday, November 20

10:45 a.m. - Depart Bogota BN 908
2:10 p.m. - Arrive Miami

Taylor

3:48 p.m. - Depart Miami EA 176
6:00 p.m. - Arrive Washington National

DiCarlo

5:00 p.m. - Depart Miami EA 26
7:36 p.m. - Arrive JFK

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October 5, 1981
No. 331

DOMINICK L. DiCARLO
SWORN IN AS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS MATTERS

Dominick L. DiCarlo of Brooklyn, New York, was sworn in on September 25, 1981 as Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters.

Mr. DiCarlo has been a member of the New York State Assembly since 1965, and a practicing attorney since 1954. In 1959-62 he was an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of New York and during that time he became Chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section. Subsequently, he served as a Special Prosecutor at the request of the Treasury Department. Mr. DiCarlo was Vice Chairman of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Crime in 1969-70 and the Select Committee on Correctional Institutions and Programs (Attica Investigation) in 1972-73. In 1971-74 he chaired the New York State Assembly Standing Committee on Codes and was an ex-officio member of the New York State Law Revision Commission and the New York State Judicial Conference. In 1975-78 he was Deputy Minority Leader of the New York State Assembly.

Mr. DiCarlo graduated from St. John's College, Brooklyn, (B.A., 1950); St. John's University School of Law (LL.B., 1953); and New York University School of Law (LL.M., 1957).

Mr. DiCarlo is married to the former Esther Hansen and they have four children -- Vincent, Carl, Robert, and Barbara. He was born March 11, 1928, in Brooklyn.

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COLOMBIA

Narcotics Cooperation

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Introduction

Colombia produces approximately 70 percent of the illicit marijuana imported into the United States and is the processing/distribution center for more than 50 percent of the cocaine entering this country. Because trafficking from Colombia has continued to increase through the 1970's, the USG, through the State Department Bureau of International Narcotics Matters (INM), is engaged in a substantial cooperative interdiction effort with the GOC. Assuming the repeal of the anti-paraquat Percy Amendment by the U.S. Congress, we hope to persuade the GOC to initiate an eradication campaign as the most effective means to counter drug trafficking.

Because Colombia is a major processing/distribution center for the cocaine and coca derivatives coming up from Peru and Bolivia and produces most of the marijuana for the illicit world and United States markets, the USG has funded a cooperative narcotics control program with the GOC throughout most of the 1970's.

Efforts at Drug Control to Date

Despite some impressive seizure statistics, the amount of cocaine and marijuana reaching the United States from Colombia did not subside and major Colombian trafficking networks were not disrupted. Thus, the U.S. Congress mandated a $16 million program for FY 1980 in Colombia. For FY 1981, $3.6 million is being provided and $2.7 million is projected for FY 82.

The United States' contribution to the joint anti-drug effort is the provision of training for enforcement personnel, commodities (including a 105 foot patrol craft, a Stol-type aircraft, communications equipment, vehicles, spare parts, etc.), fuel and lubricants, and other types of field and operational support. Under a new GOC anti-narcotics strategy, while the National Police have not now assumed the primary responsibility for narcotics control, the military is to play an operational and tactical support role and is the chief coordinator and Colombian contact point.

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Since the first of January, the Colombian National Police have deployed more than 1,000 men throughout the country in new anti-narcotics units. Although the Colombian National Police have launched an increasingly effective interdiction campaign, this has hardly made a dent in overall production.

The USG and the GOC have signed both an Extradition Treaty and a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty which should help in our efforts to reduce the narcotics trafficking. Both require U.S. Senate ratification.

Narcotics-related violence has become pervasive in Colombia and it is widely believed that corruption has penetrated all levels of society. The income from illicit drugs has become a significant source of foreign exchange for Colombia. Drug money has been invested primarily in conspicuous construction and real estate costs have risen to very high levels. All in all, the adverse effect on the economic, political and social fabric of one of Latin America's more durable democracies could be far more profound than anyone suspects.

Prospects for the Future

The USG in its narcotics control program in Colombia faces a difficult task. At the same time that we urge greater Colombian efforts against trafficking, we are confronted with a Colombian perception of a lax attitude in the United States toward marijuana and cocaine and a belief that the drug problem is one with which the U.S. must deal first at home.

While Colombian officials express concern over the potentially dangerous impact of drug trafficking, their country has limited resources. Furthermore, armed forces and police do not entirely control the country. Effectively sealing Colombia's extensive borders against traffickers or completely stemming the associated corruption is not possible with an interdiction program such as we have pursued in the past. Consequently, INM is convinced, as a result of the Mexican experience, that pressure should also be put on the drug at its source, through eradication.

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Congress is now considering the repeal of the Percy Amendment which has prevented US participation in a herbicidal eradication program of marijuana abroad. Once a repeal is passed, we hope to negotiate a joint eradication campaign. Since there will be a presidential election in the spring of 1982, the outlook for future cooperation is not clear.

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PERU

Narcotics Cooperation

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Introduction

Peru is the world's largest producer of coca leaf. It is grown in a belt of land along the eastern slopes of the Andes at elevations generally between 500 and 2,000 meters above sea level. The best estimate of acreage devoted to coca cultivation in Peru is 50,000 hectares. Subtracting the 14,000 metric tons required for licit use from an overall estimate of 50,000 metric tons of production per annum, makes available 36,000 metric tons for the illicit market. Cuzco Department is a traditional growing area and its leaves are preferred by indigenous chewers. In the early 1970's large-scale illicit coca cultivation was introduced in the Upper Huallaga Valley which has now become the second most important growing area. However, the potential areas for coca cultivation in Peru are extensive.

Coca derivatives, or the more familiar HCL powder form, are illegally exported from Peru by a variety of methods: ships, private and commercial aircraft, vehicles and river boats utilizing the primary exit points of Callao, the Lima International Airport, Iquitos International Airport and numerous locations and towns along thousands of kilometers of unpatrolled border and coastline.

Efforts at Drug Control to Date

Since 1978 INM has been working with the Government of Peru to support programs designed to reduce the production and trafficking in illegal narcotics at its source. The U.S. Government has spent a total of $3,672,000 in assisting the Peruvian narcotics control program. The initial thrust of program support was weighted heavily in favor of enforcement activities; however, the current trend is toward a balanced program of enforcement, education, and income substitution as a more effective combination of efforts for combatting the serious international illicit narcotics problem.

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The Governments of the United States and Peru have adopted as the short-term goal for the narcotics program in Peru the reduction of the illicit international traffic in narcotics, particularly cocaine, originating in Peru. Broadly, the long term goal is to reduce the production of coca leaf in Peru to the level required for legitimate domestic consumption and export. Within the framework of these objectives, the U.S. Government has entered into various project agreements with key agencies involved in the narcotics control effort. The U.S. is especially interested in enhancing the operational and intelligence coordination among all Peruvian narcotics enforcement agencies. Among these groups, the Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP), the Guardia Civil (GC), and the University of the Jungle at Tingo Maria have been the principal recipients of U.S. aid. The PIP has received $1,001,00 in U.S. financial assistance, the GC $741,000, and the University of the Jungle $350,000 over a three-year period (FY 1978 through FY 1980). Projected budget for FY 1982 is $2.7 million.

The Upper Huallaga Valley Project is a joint effort among the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters (INM), the Agency for International Development (AID), the Government of Peru and other outside investors (e.g., the World Bank). It targets an estimated 12,000 to 17,000 hectares of coca cultivation, or 50 percent of the illicit trade in Peru. This five year economic development/coca substitution project in the Upper Huallaga Valley is now in preparation. It is the first instance in which the long advocated strategy of coordinating enforcement with economic assistance will be implemented. The AID-integrated rural development project calls for an initial loan and a grant of $18.0 million to contribute to agricultural development in the Upper Huallaga. INM plans to budget $17.5 million on enforcement and eradication of illicit coca to be spent over a five-year period. The Peruvian Air Force has completed an INM-funded aerial survey of the Upper Huallaga Valley which will enable us to determine the exact location of coca areas and acreage in the area.

Prospects for the Future

The critical factor affecting the success of the INC program in Peru is the commitment of the Government of Peru. The Fernando Belaunde Terry administration

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has demonstrated its dedication to the anti-narcotics effort but continuing economic and development difficulties, and internal security problems limit the ability of the Government to commit significant human and monetary resources. Moreover, the need for income substitution and a rural development program is manifest. Consequently, it is imperative that the U.S. Government be prepared to contribute substantial sums toward not only enforcement/control efforts, but also toward rural development goals.

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